

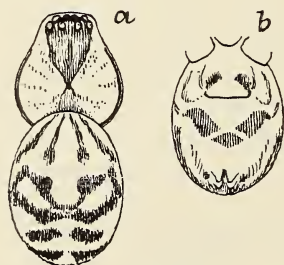
NEW SPIDERS FROM SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND.

J. H. EMERTON.

The following species of spiders have been found in the last few years in southern Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The *Grammonata* was at first considered a variety of *G. pictilis*, but has now been found in three different places, always with the same distinguishing characters. The *Ceratinopsis* is one of several species confused under the name of *C. nigriceps*. The *Euryopsis* has been known for a long time, but has awaited description in the hope of finding females that might be referred to the same species. The *Theridion* and the *Lophocarenum* are described reluctantly from single specimens after careful search for more in the same localities.

***Theridion terrestre* n. sp.**

3 mm. long, pale, with very distinct gray and black markings. The cephalothorax has a middle gray stripe as wide as the eyes in front, narrowing backward to the dorsal pit and widening again behind. The thoracic part is bordered by a narrow black line. The femora and tarsi have three gray rings. The abdomen

Fig. 1. *Theridion terrestre* n. sp.

has a complicated black pattern composed of two rows of spots in the middle, partly connected with two lateral rows in the anterior half. Fig 1a. On the under side there is a middle

transverse marking composed of three gray spots, and there are indefinite gray marks along the sides. Fig. 1, b. The legs are long and slender, as usual in this genus, the fourth leg is 8 mm. long. The front legs, probably the longest, are broken off and lost.

One female only among weeds in an asparagus field. Holliston, Mass. N. Banks.

***Ceratinopsis tarsalis* n. sp.**

Male 1.5 mm. long. Cephalothorax orange brown, black between the eyes. Abdomen and feet pale. The female is black around the eyes like the male, but does not have a sharply

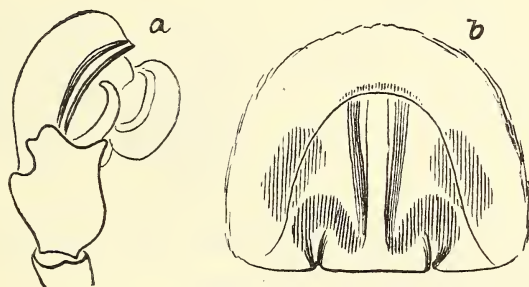


Fig. 2. *Ceratinopsis tarsalis* n. sp.

defined black spot like *C. nigriceps*. The epigynum is distinctly different from that of *nigriceps* and resembles some of the *Lycosidae*. Fig. 2b. The male palpus has the tibia larger and wider than in *nigriceps*. Fig. 2a. The outer edge of the tarsus is slightly thickened and there is a thicker ridge parallel with it. Fig. 2a.

Buttonwoods, near Providence, R. I., Monponsett, Middleboro, and Hyannis, Mass.

***Grammonata capitata* n. sp.**

This resembles closely *G. pictilis*, and like it lives in trees. It is one-eighth smaller than *pictilis* and paler in color, the light spots of the abdomen running together so that in some specimens

the whole back is pale except a middle gray mark. Fig. 3a. In the males the cephalothorax is slightly shorter and the hump on the head rises more abruptly behind. Fig. 3b. The male palpi and the epigynum cannot be distinguished from those of *pictilis*.

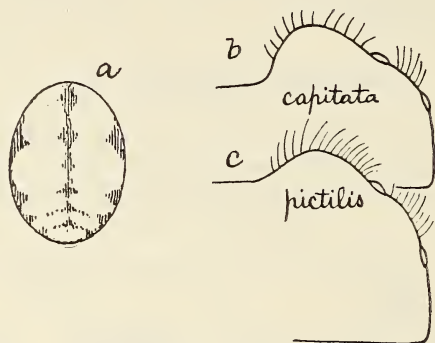


Fig. 3. *Grammonata capitata* n. sp.

Amston, Conn., Miss Bryant. Chatham, Mass. and Holliston, Mass. At Chatham both this species and *pictilis* have been found, but in localities a mile apart.

***Euryopsis spinigera* Cambridge.**

Biologia Centrali Americana, Arachnida, Vol. 1, page 146, plate 19, fig. 2.

Males only known, 1.5 to 2 mm. long, yellow brown with a darker thickened spot covering the back of the abdomen except the posterior end. Fig. 4a. On the under side of the abdomen are two large thickened spots, one covering the anterior end as far back as the spiracles and the other occupying the middle of the posterior half. Fig. 4b. Smaller thickened spots are scattered along the sides. The upper side of the abdomen is covered with scattered stiff hairs. Fig. 4a. The legs are short and without any markings. The cephalothorax is as wide as long and narrowed toward the head. The upper eyes as seen from above

form a straight line. The lateral eyes of the front row nearly touch those of the upper row. The middle eyes are much lower and twice their diameter apart.

The male palpi have the patella and tibia very short, the tibia widened at the end covering the base of the tarsus. Fig. 4 c. d. The tarsus is oval and the palpal organ very simple with a short tube supported by a slightly longer and wider process. Fig. 4c.

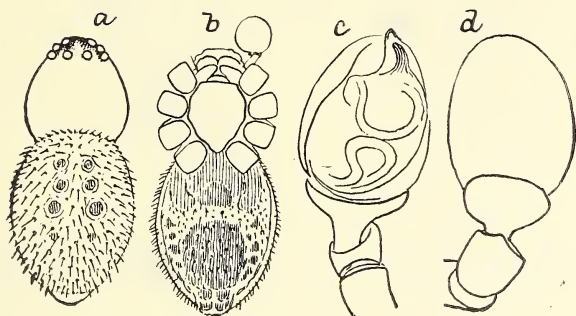


Fig. 4. *Euryopsis spinigera* Camb.

Chatham, Mass., June 10, 1919. Riverhead, L. I., Sept., walking on railroad track, C. R. Crosby. Charleston, S. C., J. H. Emerton. The specimen described by Cambridge was from Guatemala.

***Lophocarenum hortense* n. sp.**

A large and light colored species, 3 mm. long. Cephalothorax light orange brown, legs and palpi pale yellowish; abdomen yellowish white with fine gray hairs. The general appearance is like *L. domiciliarum*, Em. which has been found only once. The head is low and has very small grooves and shallow pits just behind the eyes. Fig. 5a. The male palpi have patella and tibia both short. The tibia is as wide as long and has only short projections on the front edge. Fig. 5b. The tarsus is short and almost round. The palpal organ is shown

in Fig. 5c. The principal process has the end curved over in a double hook which nearly meets a sharp point branching from below.

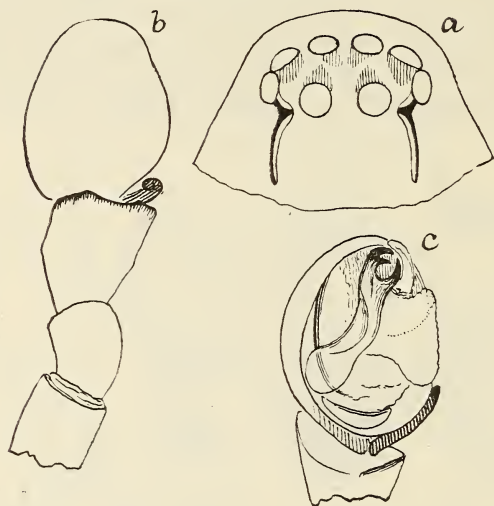


Fig. 5. *Lophocarenum hortense* n. sp.

One male only from weeds in an asparagus field, Holliston, Mass. N. Banks.

***Clubiona agrestis* n. sp.**

4.5 mm. long. Cephalothorax 2 mm. long, the head a little more than half as wide as the thorax and only slightly darker in color. In general, it resembles *C. spiralis*, but is distinguished from it by the palpal characters. The tibia of the male palpus has two hooks on the outer side of about the same size. Fig. 6a.

The palpal organ has the hard process on the under side blunt with several short teeth on the inner side as shown in Fig. 6b.

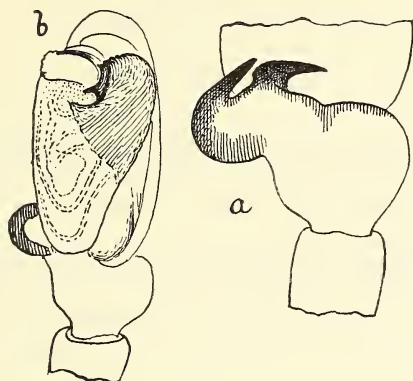


Fig. 6. *Clubiona agrestis* n. sp.

Holliston, Mass., June 17; one mature male and one just molted.